

(19)



Europäisches Patentamt  
European Patent Office  
Office européen des brevets



(11)

EP 0 961 139 A1

(12)

**EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION**

published in accordance with Art. 158(3) EPC

(43) Date of publication:

01.12.1999 Bulletin 1999/48

(21) Application number: 97904574.7

(22) Date of filing: 19.02.1997

(51) Int. Cl.<sup>6</sup>: G02B 6/12

(86) International application number:

PCT/JP97/00446

(87) International publication number:

WO 98/37445 (27.08.1998 Gazette 1998/34)

(84) Designated Contracting States:  
NL

(71) Applicant: Hitachi, Ltd.  
Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 101 (JP)

(72) Inventors:  
• IDO, Tateml  
Tokyo 192 (JP)

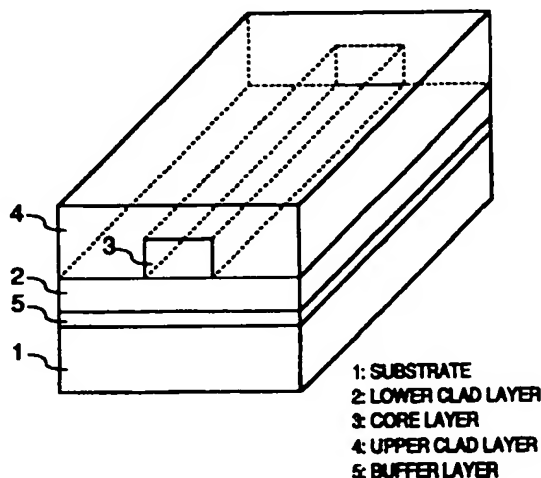
• TAKANO, Hideaki  
Kokubunji-shi Tokyo 185 (JP)  
• KOIZUMI, Mari  
Saitama 352 (JP)

(74) Representative:  
van der Kloet-Dorleijn, Geertruida W.F., Drs.  
van Exter Polak & Charlouis B.V.,  
P.O. Box 3241  
2280 GE Rijswijk (NL)

**(54) POLYMER OPTICAL WAVEGUIDE, OPTICAL INTEGRATED CIRCUIT, OPTICAL MODULE AND OPTICAL COMMUNICATION APPARATUS**

(57) The following are disclosed: An optical waveguide constituted out of polymers, an optical integrated circuit, an optical module, and an optical communication system (optical communication apparatus) using these. In the polymer optical waveguide which is fabricated on a substrate having an inorganic material on at least a part of the surface thereof and in which a core layer and a clad layer positioned closer to the base than the core layer are composed of polymers, a buffer layer, which is composed of a polymer different from that of the clad layer, is provided between the clad layer and the base.

FIG. 1



EP 0 961 139 A1

## Description

## TECHNICAL FIELD

- 5 [0001] The present invention relates to an optical waveguide formed out of polymers, an optical integrated circuit, an optical module, and an optical communication system (optical communication apparatus) using these.

## BACKGROUND ART

- 10 [0002] Nowadays, with the objective of downsizing, cost-lowering and multi-functioning of optical components, research is being done more and more vigorously concerning optical waveguides and an optical integrated circuit using them. Of the optical waveguides, a polymer optical waveguide in particular, which is fabricated by coating polymer materials on a substrate, is superior in the mass-productivity and can be expected to be lowered in the cost. Accordingly, in recent years, much attention has been focused thereon.

- 15 [0003] Fig. 10 shows an embedded type optical waveguide, i.e. an example of conventional polymer optical waveguides. The optical waveguide is fabricated by coating, in turn, a polymer (the refractive index:  $n_1$ ) constituting a lower clad layer 2 and a polymer (the refractive index:  $n_2$ ) constituting a core layer 3 on a substrate 1 such as silicon or glass, and then by coating again a polymer (the refractive index:  $n_3$ ) constituting an upper clad layer 4 after removing an unnecessary portion of the core layer by an etching. In order for the optical waveguide to function as an optical  
20 waveguide,  $n_2$  is set to be larger than  $n_1$ ,  $n_3$ . Also, so as to facilitate a connection with an optical fiber as well as to embody a single mode optical waveguide, the polymer material in each layer is selected so that the core layer 3 becomes about  $6 \times 6 \sim 9 \times 9 \mu\text{m}$  thick and refractive index differences between the core layer 3 and the clad layers 2, 4 become about 0.3 ~ 0.7 %. Moreover, in order to decrease a propagation loss through an optical waveguide in the above-described polymer optical waveguide, it is necessary to employ polymers of less optical absorption in the lower  
25 clad layer 2, the core layer 3 and the upper clad layer 4. In application of an optical fiber communication, it is necessary to lower the waveguide loss for the infrared light (wave length  $1.3 \sim 1.5 \mu\text{m}$ ). However, an ordinary polymer has much CH (carbon-hydrogen) bonds in the structure and has a strong absorption for the infrared light wave because of the absorption by vibration of the CH bonds. Thus, the ordinary polymer is unsuitable for an optical waveguide material for the infrared light. As the optical waveguide material for the infrared light, a polymer in which fluorine (F) or deuterium  
30 (D) is substituted for hydrogen (H) in the CH bonds is used. In particular, a fluorinated polymer in which the fluorine substitution is performed has the following excellent properties: For example, the polymer has low loss even for  $1.5 \mu\text{m}$  band and, because the water-repellent characteristic is caused by fluorine, the loss does not increase even when the polymer is used under high humidity. Fluorinated polyimide and fluorinated polymer acrylic, for instance, can be mentioned as the optical fluorinated polymer. Regarding the fluorinated polyimide and a polymer optical waveguide fabricated using it, the description is given in, for example, JP-A-4-9807 and "Electronics Letters", vol. 29, pp. 2107-3109  
35 (1993).

- [0004] An optical switch taking advantage of a thermo-optical effect, for instance, can be mentioned as an optical integrated circuit using the polymer optical waveguide. Concerning this, the description is given in literatures such as "IEEE Photonics Technology Letters", Vol. 5, pp. 782-784 (1993) and Proceedings of 21-st European Conference on Optical  
40 Communication (ECOC'95) 1059-1062 (1995).

- [0005] Generally speaking, however, because the C-F bonds are very stable, the optical polymer containing fluorine is inferior in an adhesiveness to inorganic materials such as silicon or glass. On account of this, there exists a problem that a delamination occurs between the substrate 1 and the lower clad layer 2 while or after fabricating the optical waveguide. On account of this, there exist problems that it is difficult to fabricate the optical waveguide with the use of  
45 the polymer containing fluorine and having the excellent optical characteristics, and that it is impossible to obtain a long-term reliability of the optical waveguide and the optical integrated circuit thus fabricated. As a technique for enhancing the adhesiveness between the polymer containing fluorine and the inorganic base, JP-A-7-174930 discloses a method in which, by coating and baking organic zirconium chelate on the inorganic substrate, organic zirconium compounds are formed and, after that, the fluorinated polymer is coated. However, adhesion strength obtained by using the organic zirconium chelate is not necessarily enough from the view point of the practical utilization. For example, there exists a  
50 problem that, if the optical waveguide, after being fabricated by the above-mentioned method, is left under high temperature and high humidity, there occurs a delamination between the substrate and the lower clad layer in much the same way.

- [0006] In the polymer optical waveguide fabricated by coating the optical polymer on the inorganic base, an object of  
55 the present invention is to provide a highly reliable polymer optical waveguide in which the adhesiveness between the lower clad layer and the substrate is enhanced, and a highly reliable optical integrated circuit. Moreover, another object is to provide, by employing them, an optical module and an optical communication system that are excellent at the long-term reliability.

[0007] In a polymer optical waveguide which is fabricated on any substrate of a silicon base, a glass base, a silicon base provided with an oxide film on at least a part of the surface thereof, and a substrate having a metallic electrode on at least a part of the surface thereof, and in which a core layer and a clad layer positioned closer to the base than the core layer are made of polymers, a buffer layer made of a polymer is provided between the clad layer positioned closer to the base than the core layer and the base, and a polymer having a strong adhesiveness to the base is employed as the buffer layer. In particular, a polymer containing no fluorine is employed as the buffer layer. Otherwise, in particular, a polymer containing silicon is employed as the buffer layer. Otherwise, in particular, when fluorinated polyimide is employed as the clad layer, polyimide siloxane is employed as the buffer layer. The polymer optical waveguides having the buffer layer are used so as to constitute an optical integrated circuit, an optical switch and an optical module. Furthermore, they are used so as to constitute an optical communication system, thereby making it possible to achieve the above-described objects.

#### DISCLOSURE OF INVENTION

[0008] In a polymer optical waveguide which is fabricated on any substrate of a silicon substrate, a glass substrate, a silicon substrate provided with an oxide film on at least a part of the surface thereof, and a base having a metallic electrode on at least a part of the surface thereof, and in which a core layer and a clad layer positioned closer to the base than the core layer are made of polymers, a buffer layer made of a polymer is provided between the clad layer positioned closer to the base than the core layer and the base, and a polymer having a strong adhesiveness to the base is employed as the buffer layer. In particular, a polymer containing no fluorine is employed as the buffer layer. Otherwise, in particular, a polymer containing silicon is employed as the buffer layer. Otherwise, in particular, when fluorinated polyimide is employed as the clad layer, polyimide siloxane is employed as the buffer layer. The polymer optical waveguides having the buffer layer are used so as to constitute an optical integrated circuit, an optical switch and an optical module. Furthermore, they are used so as to constitute an optical communication system, thereby making it possible to solve the above-described objects.

#### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

[0009]

Fig. 1 is a structure diagram of an embedded type polymer optical waveguide related with an embodiment of the present invention.

Fig. 2 is a diagram showing a light intensity distribution in a direction perpendicular to a base in the polymer optical waveguide related with the embodiment of the present invention.

Fig. 3 is a structure diagram of a ridge type polymer optical waveguide related with the embodiment of the present invention.

Fig. 4 is a structure diagram of a polymer optical waveguide related with the embodiment of the present invention and fabricated using a photosensitive polymer in a portion of the optical waveguide.

Fig. 5 are a plan view and a cross-sectional view of a 1×4 branching type optical switch related with the embodiment of the present invention.

Fig. 6 is a diagram showing a 4×4 optical switch fabricated by combining the 1×4 branching type optical switches related with the embodiment of the present invention.

Fig. 7 is a diagram showing an optical fiber communication system in which the optical switches related with the embodiment of the present invention are used.

Fig. 8 is a diagram showing an internal structure of an optical module related with the embodiment of the present invention.

Fig. 9 is a diagram showing an optical communication apparatus in which the optical modules related with the embodiment of the present invention are used.

Fig. 10 is a diagram showing a conventional polymer optical waveguide.

#### BEST MODE FOR CARRYING OUT THE INVENTION

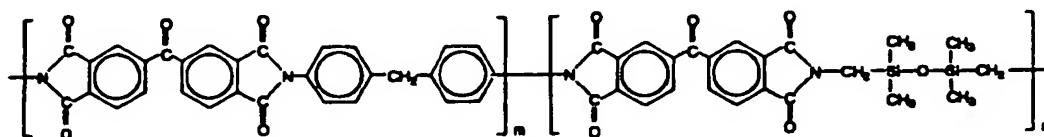
[0010] Fig. 1 shows an embedded type polymer optical waveguide related with an embodiment of the present invention. First, using this, the explanation will be given concerning functions of the present invention. The optical waveguide of the present invention, between a base 1 and a lower clad layer 2, has a buffer layer 5 constituted by a polymer having a strong adhesiveness to the base. As illustrated in Fig. 2, in the present structure, the lower clad layer 2 is made thick enough so that the optical field scarcely reaches to the buffer layer 5. Consequently, even if a polymer of large absorption loss is employed as the buffer layer 5, the loss in the optical waveguide does not increase. Also, similarly, since the

lower clad layer 2 is set to be thick enough, the light wave can propagate through the optical waveguide no matter what value a refractive index of the polymer in the buffer layer takes. Namely, in the present structure, the optical properties of the polymer constituting the buffer layer 5 exert little influence on the optical characteristics of the optical waveguide. This makes it possible to employ, as the buffer layer 5, an arbitrary polymer having a high adhesiveness to the base, ignoring the optical properties. Also, polymers generally have a high adhesiveness to each other, and thus it is easy to set, as the buffer layer 5, a material that has a high adhesiveness to the lower clad layer 2 as well as to the base. Accordingly, it is possible for the present invention to provide a polymer optical waveguide that has a stronger adhesiveness and a higher reliability than in the conventional optical waveguide.

[0011] For example, when fluorinated polyimide is employed as the lower clad layer 2, an ordinary polyimide containing no fluorine is employed as the buffer layer 5. This employment allows an enhancement of the adhesiveness to the base, and also makes it possible to embody the strong adhesiveness between the lower clad layer and the buffer layer as well. If it is desirable to enhance the adhesiveness to the substrate even further, it is appropriate to employ as the buffer layer 5 polyimide siloxane that owns Si atoms in the molecular structure and has a strong self-adhesion property to silicon and SiO<sub>2</sub>. Also, when the lower clad layer is composed of a fluorinated acrylic polymer, it is appropriate to employ as the buffer layer an acrylic polymer containing no fluorine. Also, when the lower clad layer is composed of fluorinated polycarbonate, it is appropriate to employ as the buffer layer polycarbonate containing no fluorine.

[0012] Next, using Fig. 1, the explanation will be given concerning a concrete method of carrying out the present invention. First, a N, N-dimethyl acetamide solution of polyamic acid, i.e. a precursor of the polyimide siloxane, is coated on the silicon base 1 by a spinner and baked, thereby forming the buffer layer 5 (1.5 μm thick) made of the polyimide siloxane. Here, as the polyimide siloxane, a substance represented by a structural formula:

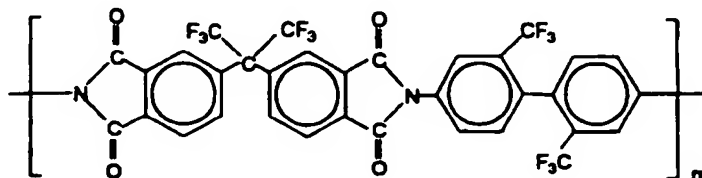
[chemical formula I]



, i.e. a polymerization product of benzophenon tetracarboxylic dianhydride (BTDA), methylene dianiline (MDA) and bis-gamma aminopyrroltetramethyl disiloxane (GAPD), has been used.

[0013] In addition, N, N-dimethyl acetamide solutions of the polyamic acid, i.e. precursors of two kinds of fluorinated polyimide A, B, are each coated and baked, thereby forming the lower clad layer 2 (10 μm thick) made of the fluorinated polyimide A and a core layer 3 (7 μm thick) made of the polyimide fluoride resin B. The fluorinated polyimide A is a substance represented by a structural formula:

[chemical formula II]

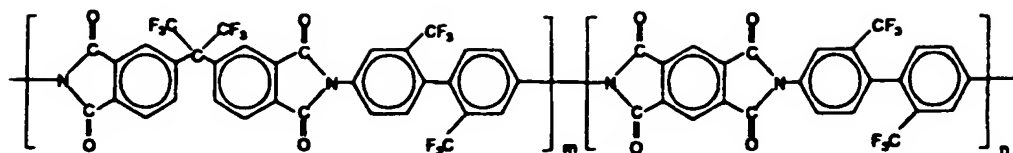


, i.e. a polymerization product of 2,2'-bis (trifluoromethyl)-4,4'-diaminobiphenyl (TFDB) and 2,2-bis(3,4-dicarboxyphenyl) hexafluoropropane dianhydride (6FDA). Also, the fluorinated polyimide B is a substance represented by a structural formula:

[chemical formula III]

5

10



15

20

25

30

, i.e. a polymerization product of TFDB, 6FDA and pyromellitic dianhydride (PMDA). A ratio between 6FDA and PMDA (namely, a ratio between  $m$  and  $n$ ) has been taken as 4 : 1 so that a refractive index of the core layer 3 becomes about 0.3 % greater than a refractive index of the lower clad layer 2. Next, a portion of the core layer 3 is removed by a reactive oxygen ion etching so as to form a waveguide pattern. Moreover, the  $N,N$ -dimethyl acetamide solution of the polyamic acid, i.e. the precursor of the fluorinated polyimide A, is coated and baked, thereby providing an upper clad layer 4 (10  $\mu\text{m}$  thick). A propagation loss in the optical waveguide thus fabricated has turned out to be 0.3 dB/cm at wavelength of 1.3  $\mu\text{m}$ . This is a value equivalent to and as small as a value in the conventional optical waveguide (Fig. 10) fabricated using the same polyimide fluoride resin and having no buffer layer. When having conducted a thermal cycle test on the fabricated waveguide, there has occurred a delamination between the lower clad layer 2 and the base 1 in the conventional device having no buffer layer. Meanwhile, in the device using the buffer layer, no delamination has been found and thus enhancements in the adhesiveness and the long-term reliability have been confirmed. The above-described explanation has been given concerning, in particular, the case in which the embedded type optical waveguide is fabricated using the etching. However, regarding a ridge type optical waveguide having no upper clad layer, too, the present invention can be carried out similarly as is illustrated in Fig. 3. Also, the present invention can be carried out similarly as is illustrated in Fig. 4 regarding as well an embedded type optical waveguide that is fabricated by using a photosensitive polymer in the core layer and letting a portion thereof be irradiated with light wave so as to make the refractive index smaller. Furthermore, the same effects can be expected even if the kind of material of the base and the surface thereof is of any other inorganic material such as  $\text{SiO}_2$ , quartz,  $\text{SiNx}$ .

35

40

45

50

55

[0014] Fig. 5 shows an optical switch, i.e. an example of the polymer optical integrated circuits related with the embodiment of the present invention. The present  $1 \times 4$  optical switch has thin film heater electrodes 10 on waveguides and heats the waveguides by the heaters so as to cause the refractive indexes to be changed, thereby switching among the optical paths. The optical switch has been fabricated in the following process: First, as is the case with the above embodiment, the  $N,N$ -dimethyl acetamide solution of the polyamic acid, i.e. the precursor of the polyimide siloxane, and the  $N,N$ -dimethyl acetamide solutions of the polyamic acid, i.e. the precursors of the fluorinated polyimide A, B, are coated and baked on a silicon substrate 1 in sequence, respectively, thereby laminating a buffer layer 5 (1.5  $\mu\text{m}$  thick) made of the polyimide siloxane, a lower clad layer 2 (10  $\mu\text{m}$  thick) made of the fluorinated polyimide A, and a core layer 3 (7  $\mu\text{m}$  thick) made of the fluorinated polyimide B. Next, a portion of the core layer is removed by a reactive oxygen ion etching so as to form a waveguide pattern (including branching structures). Next, the amic acid solution, i.e. the precursor of the fluorinated polyimide A, is coated and baked so as to form an upper clad layer 4 made of the fluorinated polyimide A, and then the Cr thin film heaters 10 are provided. Finally, optical fibers 11 (5 units in total) for inputting and outputting light wave are connected and adhere to an end surface of the device. An insertion loss of the optical switch thus fabricated has turned out to be about 4 dB. By feeding an electric power of about 40 mW to each of the heaters, the switching has been performed with an extinction ratio of 20 dB or more. Also, even when an ON - OFF operation of the heater current has been repeated more than 10 thousands times, the polymer has never been delaminated from the base. On the contrary, in an ordinary device having no buffer layer, the ON - OFF operations of the heater current have forced the polymer waveguides to be delaminated from the base. The  $1 \times 4$  optical switches fabricated have been combined so as to constitute a  $4 \times 4$  optical switch (Fig. 6). The  $4 \times 4$  optical switch has been set up at each station so as to constitute an optical communication apparatus (Fig. 7). In the present optical communication apparatus, usually, a station A and a station B, the station B and a station C, and the station C and the station A each perform communication, using a single optical fiber of the shortest possible distance. However, for example, if the optical fiber is disconnected between the station A and the station B, switching of the optical switch at each station makes it possible to perform the communication between the station A and the station B through the optical fiber between the station A and the station C, the optical switch at the station C and the optical fiber between the station C and the station B. The present optical communication apparatus has operated normally over a long period of time.

[0015] Fig. 8 shows an internal structure of a laser diode and photodiode module using the polymer optical waveguide

related with the embodiment of the present invention. The module has been fabricated in the following process: First, a Cr/Au electrode 41 is provided on a silicon substrate 1 having a SiO<sub>2</sub> film 40. As is the case with the above-described embodiments, the N,N-dimethyl acetamide solution of the polyamic acid, i.e. the precursor of the polyimide siloxane, and the N, N-dimethyl acetamide solutions of the polyamic acid, i.e. the precursors of the fluorinated polyimide A, B, are coated and baked on the silicon substrate 1 in sequence, respectively, thereby laminating a buffer layer 5 (1.5 μm thick) made of the polyimide siloxane, a lower clad layer 2 (10 μm thick) made of the fluorinated polyimide A, and a core layer 3 (7 μm thick) made of the fluorinated polyimide B. Next, a portion of the core layer is etched by the reactive oxygen ion etching so as to form a waveguide pattern (including Y branching structures), and then an upper clad layer 4 is coated. Next, a portion of the polymer layers on the base is completely removed by using the reactive oxygen ion etching, thereby exposing a device mounting area and an electrode extracting area. A laser diode 42 and a waveguide type photodiode 43 are mounted on the mounting area. Also, an optical fiber 11 is connected and adheres to an end surface of the waveguide. Moreover, the base is put into a metallic package and a hermetic sealing thereof is performed, thus completing the optical module. Next, using two units of the fabricated optical modules, an interactive optical communication apparatus illustrated in Fig. 9 has been fabricated. The interactive optical communication apparatus has operated in a stable condition over a long period of time.

[0016] According to the embodiments of the present invention, it is possible to provide a highly reliable polymer optical waveguide, a highly reliable optical integrated circuit and a highly reliable optical module which have a high adhesiveness to the substrates. Also, by employing them to constitute an optical communication apparatus, it is possible to provide a highly reliable optical communication apparatus.

#### INDUSTRIAL APPLICABILITY

[0017] In the embodiments of the present invention, it is possible to provide a highly reliable polymer optical waveguide, a highly reliable optical integrated circuit and a highly reliable optical module which have a high adhesiveness to the substrate. Also, by employing them to constitute an optical communication apparatus, it is possible to provide a highly reliable optical communication apparatus. Accordingly, the industrial availability is extremely immense.

#### Claims

1. A polymer optical waveguide which is fabricated on a substrate having an inorganic material on at least a part of a surface thereof and in which a core layer and a clad layer that is positioned closer to said base than said core layer are composed of polymers, wherein a buffer layer, which is composed of a polymer that is different from the polymer constituting said clad layer, is provided between said clad layer and said base.
2. The polymer optical waveguide as claimed in Claim 1, wherein the polymer constituting said buffer layer has a stronger adhesiveness toward said base than that of the polymer constituting said clad layer.
3. The polymer optical waveguide as claimed in Claim 1 or 2, wherein said clad layer is composed of the polymer containing fluorine and said buffer layer is composed of the polymer containing no fluorine.
4. The polymer optical waveguide as claimed in Claim 1 or 2, wherein said buffer layer is composed of the polymer containing silicon.
5. The polymer optical waveguide as claimed in Claim 1 or 2, wherein said clad layer is composed of fluorinated polyimide and said buffer layer is composed of a polyimide siloxane.
6. The polymer optical waveguide as claimed in any one of Claims 1 to 5, wherein, out of a silicon substrate, a glass substrate, a silicon substrate provided with an oxide film on at least a part of a surface thereof and a substrate having a metallic electrode on at least a part of a surface thereof, any one of them is employed.
7. An optical integrated circuit, wherein there is provided said polymer optical waveguide as claimed in any one of Claims 1 to 6.
8. The optical integrated circuit as claimed in Claim 7, wherein a thin film heater is employed on at least a part of a surface of said optical waveguide.
9. The optical integrated circuit as claimed in Claim 7 or 8, wherein said optical integrated circuit is an optical switch.

10. An optical communication apparatus, wherein said optical switch as claimed in Claim 9 is employed.

11. An optical module, wherein a semiconductor laser or a photodiode is bonded on a base having said polymer optical waveguide as claimed in any one of Claims 1 to 6.

5

12. An optical communication apparatus, wherein said optical module as claimed in Claim 11 is employed.

10

15

20

25

30

35

40

45

50

55

FIG. 1

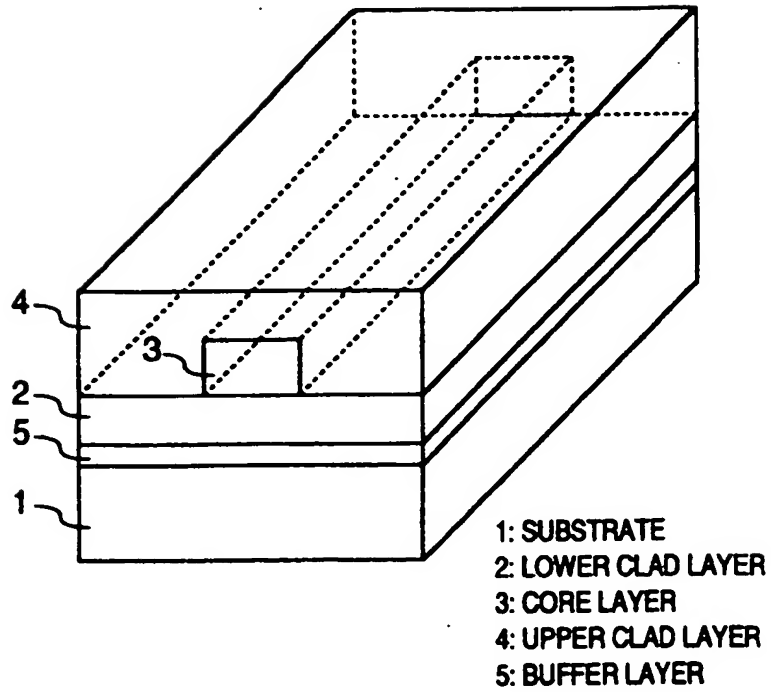


FIG. 2

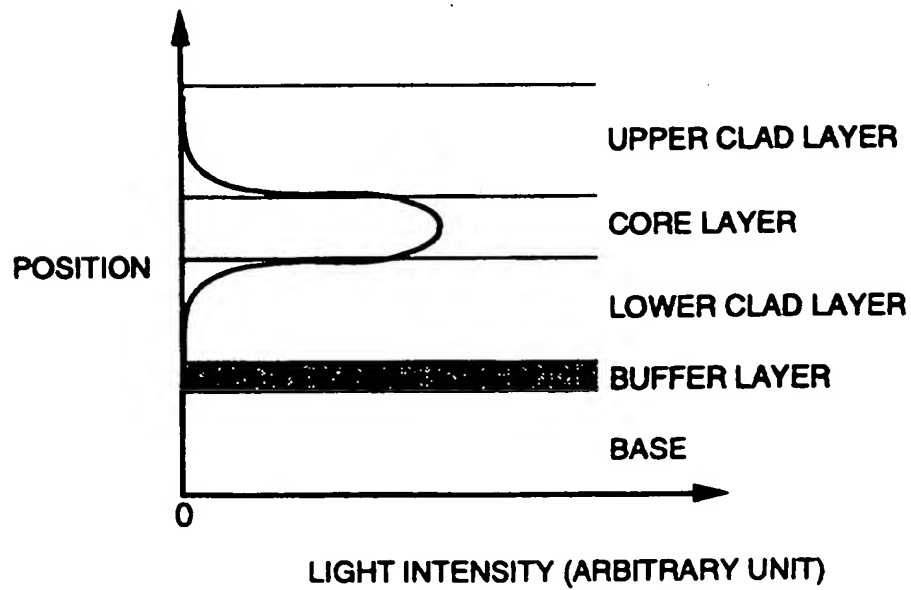




FIG. 3

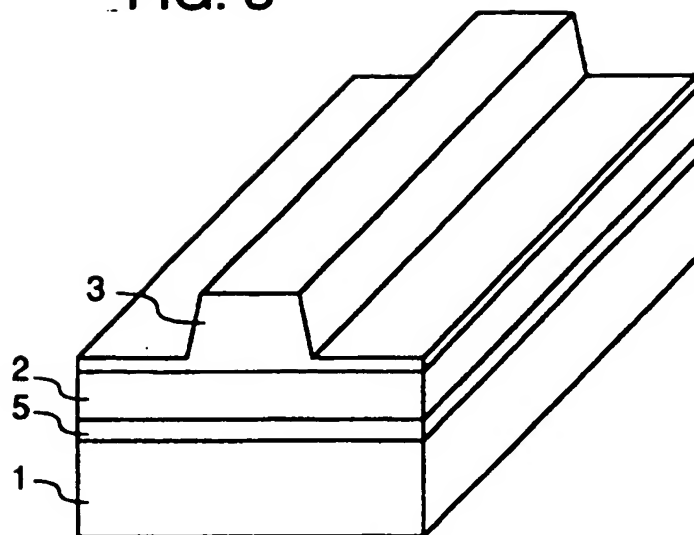
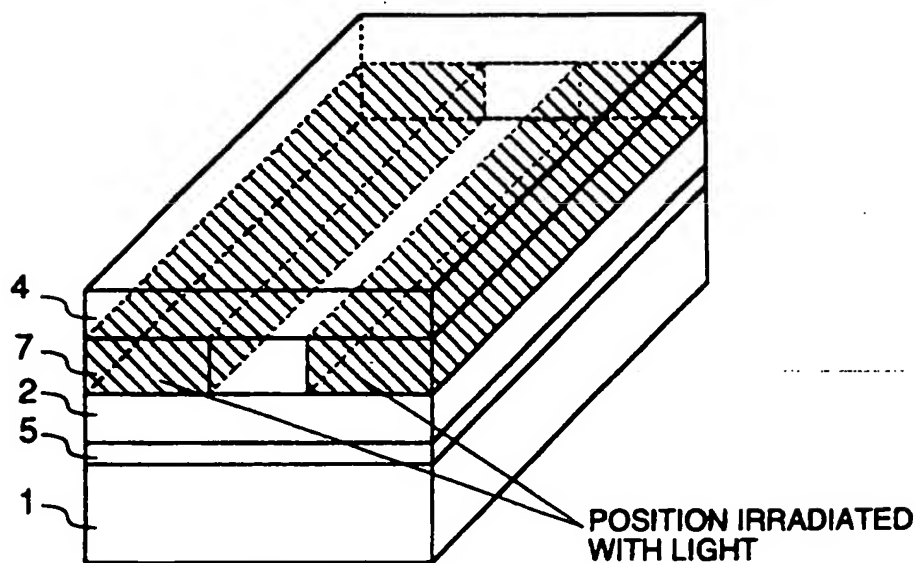


FIG. 4



7: PHOTOSENSITIVE CORE LAYER

FIG. 5

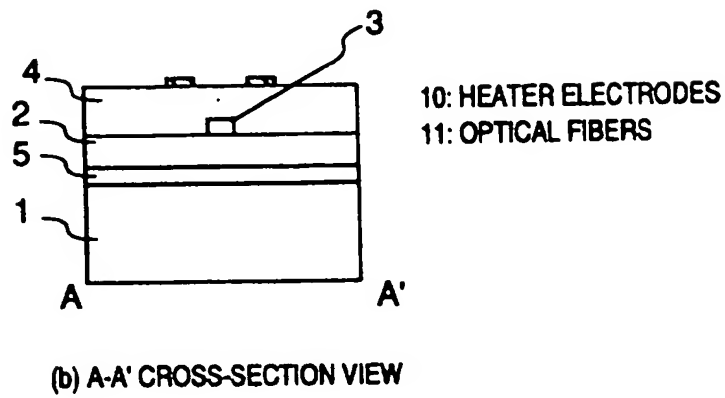
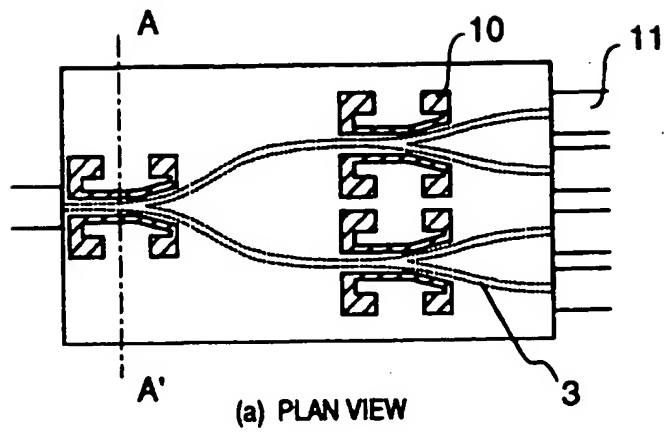


FIG. 6

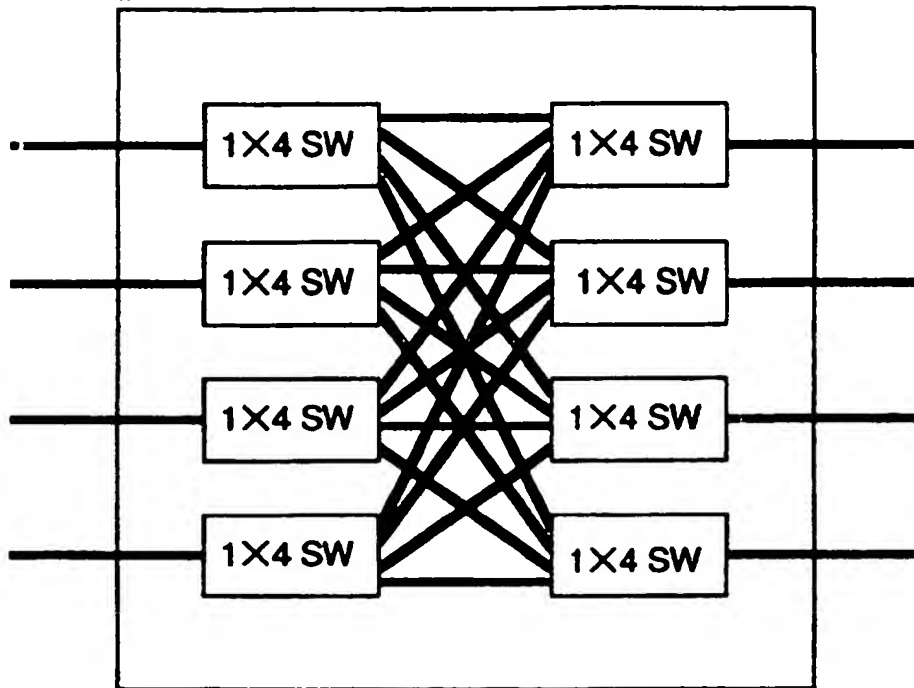


FIG. 7

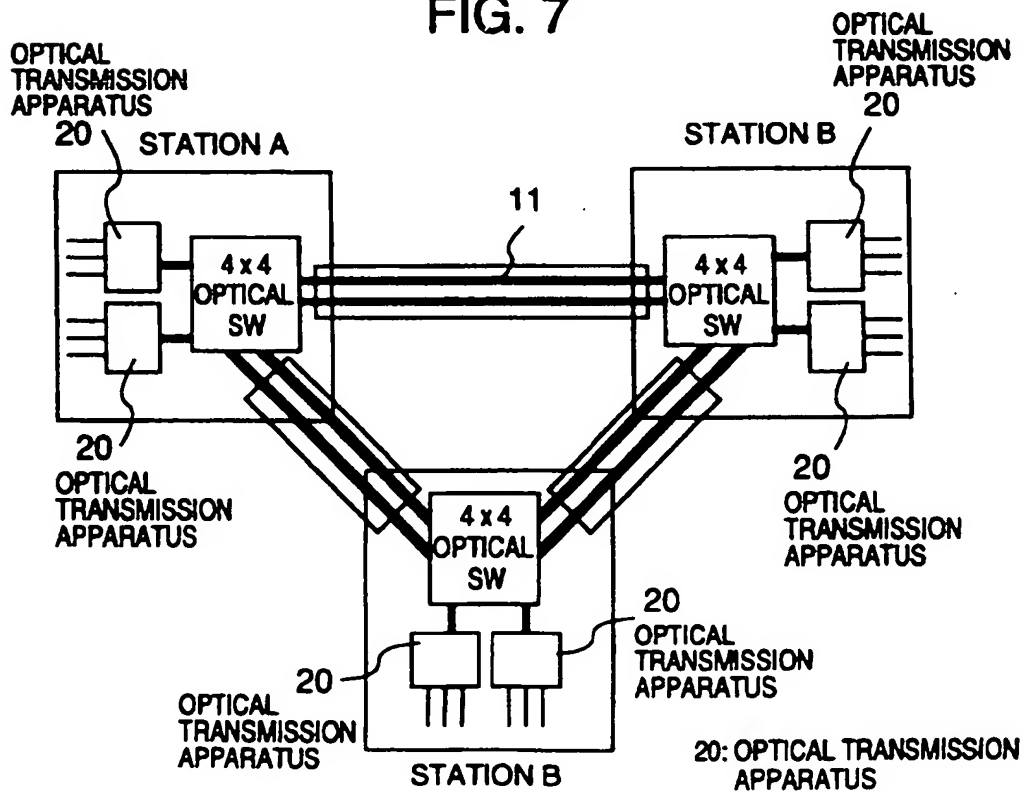
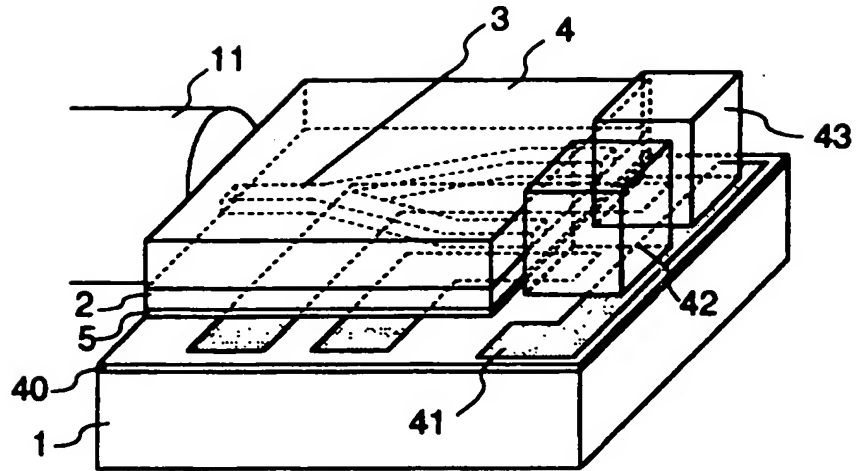


FIG. 8



40: SiO<sub>2</sub> FILM  
 41: ELECTRODE  
 42: LASER DIODE  
 43: WAVEGUIDE TYPE PHOTODIODE

FIG. 9

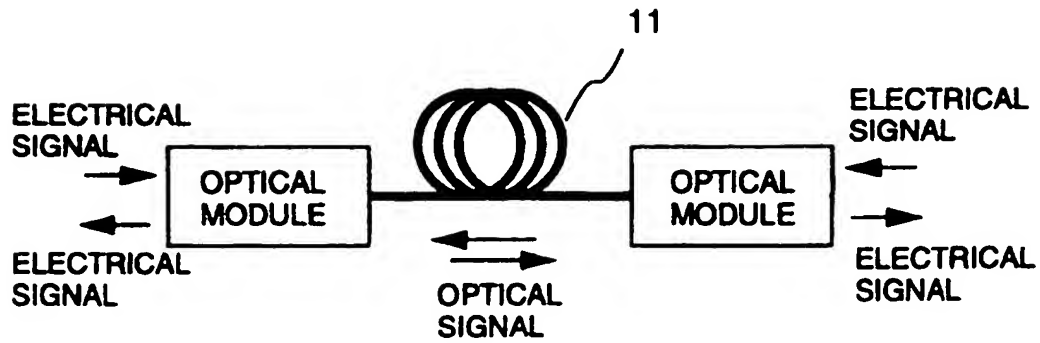
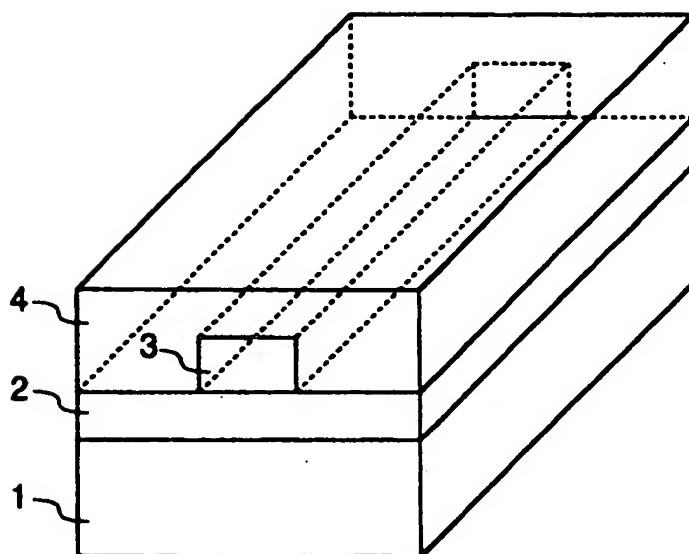


FIG. 10



## INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/JP97/00446

<b>A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER</b> Int. Cl <sup>6</sup> G02B6/12 According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC		
<b>B. FIELDS SEARCHED</b> Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols) Int. Cl <sup>6</sup> G02B6/12 Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched Jitsuyo Shinan Koho 1940 - 1996 Kokai Jitsuyo Shinan Koho 1971 - 1996 Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)		
<b>C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT</b>		
Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	JP, 4-281406, A (Nippon Telegraph & Telephone Corp.), October 7, 1992 (07. 10. 92), Page 2, right column, lines 21 to 29; page 3, left column, line 31 to right column, line 19 (Family: none)	1, 2, 6, 7
Y	JP, 7-20331, A (Oki Electric Industry Co., Ltd. and others), January 24, 1995 (24. 01. 95), Page 3, right column, lines 5 to 35 & GB, 2279152, A1 & FR, 2706631, A1	8 - 10
Y	JP, 6-162550, A (Hiroshi Nishihara and others), June 10, 1994 (10. 06. 94), Page 3, left column, lines 8 to 22 (Family: none)	11
<input type="checkbox"/> Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C. <input type="checkbox"/> See patent family annex.		
* Special categories of cited documents: "A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance "E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date "L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified) "O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means "P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed "T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention "X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone "Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art "Z" document member of the same patent family		
Date of the actual completion of the international search April 9, 1997 (09. 04. 97)		Date of mailing of the international search report April 22, 1997 (22. 04. 97)
Name and mailing address of the ISA/ Japanese Patent Office Facsimile No.		Authorized officer  Telephone No.

Form PCT/ISA/210 (second sheet) (July 1992)